

# The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. VIII.

BISMARCK D. T., FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1881.

NO 52.

## THE SITUATION

In Washington and Albany Reported as Being but Little Changed Yesterday.

Conkling Going to New York but will Keep Away from the State Capitol.

On the Contrary Robertson will Not Leave It Until Defeat is Absolute.

Tuesday, May 31st Fixed as the Day for Filling the Two Vacancies.

Conkling Says He is Not Begging but Would Serve as Senator if Re-elected.

Indications, However, that there is No Necessity for His Using the Word "If."

The Nominations and Confirmations of Yesterday—General Newsy Gossip.

### Conkling's Plans.

New York, May 19.—A Washington dispatch to the *Telegram* says that Ex-Senator Conkling is trying to arrange his business affairs so that he can go to New York on Saturday. He does not intend to go to Albany at present. He receives very few callers, almost the only ones being those who are generally near him—Vice-President Arthur, Senator Cameron, and Senator Jones, of Nevada. An ex-Senator who saw Conkling last night says he is calm and collected, and he is confident that the events of the week have not ruffled him. He is doing an immense amount of writing, and dictates with his usual ease and dispatch. He is confident of a happy personal issue of the whole affair. Mr. Conkling, it is learned, does not expect to leave the city for several days. He may go to New York Sunday night, in company with Vice-President Arthur. He is busily engaged in catching up the loose ends of private and official business, damaged by his sudden resignation. He will be obliged to spend several days in New York before going to Utah; but he will

NOT, IN ANY EVENT, VISIT ALBANY, until after the adjournment of the State Legislature. One thing is evident. Conkling has certainly left his friends utterly in ignorance of his desires or purpose. The Stalwart leaders here had no notice that the resignations were to be made, and have had no intimation from the ex-Senator since. There is no man in Albany authorized to say that they are candidates for re-election, and no effort is in progress to secure that result. Up to the present there is certainly every indication that they don't propose to ask a return. A prominent Stalwart official said to-day that he has well convinced that both Senators had no expectation or wish to be returned. Stalwart leaders, while conceding that at present it does not appear that the ex-Senators could be re-elected, assert their

ABILITY TO FILL THE VACANCIES with two Stalwarts, and they mention Gen. Grant, Congressman Richard Crowley, Gov. Cornell, Judge Folger, Congressman Lapham and Gen. Sharpe as possible candidates. It is conceded that about forty names have been obtained to the Administration pledge, which binds the signers to vote for Administration men for the vacancies; but, at the same time, the Stalwarts argue that, if the ex-Senators and Vice-President Arthur and members of the State Administration should appear on the ground and enter faithfully into the campaign, the pledges would go for little, and the situation would change.

Senator Robertson announces his intention to continue in the performance of his Senatorial duties during the remainder of the session. The advantage to the Administration men of having their leader in the Senate, with a thousand appointments in his pocket, is evident.

A beautifully-rigged schooner yacht, composed entirely of natural flowers, was placed on Judge Robertson's desk to-day, as a testimonial from his old friends in New York.

### Blaine Isn't Boss.

New York, May 19.—An Albany correspondent had an interview to-day with Thomas M. Nethal, a confidential friend and secretary of Gen. Garfield during the campaign of last year. Nethal was asked what he thought of the present Conkling difficulty and he answered that he thought it was the last convulsive struggle and dying agony of the unit rule and third term principle. As to the general impression that Blaine controls the cabinet, I believe there is no foundation for it. Does any one suppose that Blaine would have selected James, McVeagh or Lincoln

for cabinet positions, and I know neither Kirkwood, Windom or Hunt were his first choice. There is not a single person in the cabinet who was Blaine's first choice for his associates. Nor does he control even the minor appointments. The first set of New York nominations and particularly that of A. M. Jones for marshal of the northern district of Illinois were not of Blaine's making. The claim that but for Conkling and his friends, Garfield would never have been elected, has but little foundation. A dozen people might set up the same claims. If Schurz or Blaine or Sherman had not helped, the party might have failed. People in other states are getting tired of this eternal cry of Conkling being so necessary to the party.

### Conkling and Nomination Gossip.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The nominations sent to the Senate to-day were referred, and the Senate will adjourn to-morrow. Bruce was unanimously confirmed on motion of Lamar. The Senate judiciary committee have not yet decided to report Chandler, and it is now under stood that the nomination will go over. The President sent for Commissioner Le Duc this morning to come to the White House. Le Duc put in an appearance, and the President told him he must have his resignation immediately, and it was written then and there. The Pennsylvania nominations, to-day, were divided between the Cameron and anti-Cameron wings of the republican party in accordance with the administration's policy of recognizing all elements of the party. Senator Conkling said, to-day, that he would not turn his hand over to obtain a re-election; that he had submitted the issue to the republican party of New York and would abide by its judgment without any attempt to influence it. If the New York republicans choose to send another man here as a Senator, a man who will labor, starve, endure and suffer to keep New York on the list of republican states he would offer no word of protest, and if, on the other hand, the party decided to re-elect him, he would resume his seat but that he is not begging for it.

### Robertson Serenaded.

ALBANY, May 18.—Collector Robertson was serenaded this evening at his hotel. There was a heavy rain, yet nearly 1,000 people turned out. The building was brilliantly illuminated and the new collector of the port of New York was given an overwhelmingly enthusiastic greeting. Thurlow Weed Barnes, Chauncey Depew and Senator Sessions were introduced to Judge Robertson. He was received with hearty cheers and spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—You have come here to-night to congratulate me. Let me congratulate you, or rather the country, upon the fact that we have a President whose intelligence, firmness and patriotism will protect the constitution from any assault, coming from whatever quarter it may. I did not seek the collectorship, nor did anyone ask for it; I visited neither Washington nor Mentor; I had no correspondence or communication directly or indirectly with the President in regard to it, and the bestowal of such was exceedingly gratifying to me. During the pendency of the nomination other events of a gratifying character occurred. I was much gratified with the early and judicious advice of the chief magistrate of this great state in respect to the proper disposition of that nomination, which, if taken in the spirit in which it was given, would strengthen, solidify and make the republican party in the state invincible. I was also gratified with the unanimous tender of thanks to the President for the nomination by my associates in both branches of the Legislature, and with a like unanimous request to the Senate for my prompt confirmation. I was gratified by the generous support which the entire press of the country, with rare exceptions, gave the President in the contest that resulted in my confirmation. In conclusion let me say I shall, in the discharge of the duties of this office, do as I have done in the discharge of the duties of every other office held by me, take care that the interests of the people receive no detriment. I thank you for your congratulations and the honor you have done me on this occasion, and bid you good night.

### CONGRATULATORY SPEECHES.

Robertson's speech was heartily cheered and in response numerous calls were made for Wood, Pitts, Husted and others who made short speeches of congratulation to Robertson and the course pursued by the President.

### Re-Election Seems Impossible.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 18.—There has been a marked change in the sentiment regarding the Senatorial matter to-day. It is evident that members of the Legislature have received advices from their constituents. Those who were unprepared to express themselves have talked freely to-day, and many have signed papers in circulation in the city, taking a decided position, who refused to do so when first invited. One of these papers expresses the fullest confidence in Presi-

dent Garfield and his action concerning the New York State nominations to the United States Senate. Other papers declare that the signers will not abide by the action of any Legislative caucus which nominates Conkling and Platt. The first paper was signed yesterday by many who would not sign the other. To-day several of these have signed the latter paper. It is claimed to-night that signatures enough have been attached to the latter declaration to make it

UTTERLY IMPOSSIBLE TO ELECT CONKLING and Platt, and the Anti-Conkling section are exceedingly jubilant over the statements of sentiment. They exhibit decision, although some of them are exceedingly bitter. They are reticent as to their intentions, and act as if playing a part. It is being reported that neither Conkling nor Platt is a candidate for re-election, but this has been contradicted. There were outbursts in the Senate Chamber to-day, when the Robertson nomination was announced. It was the most enthusiastic demonstration ever witnessed in such a place. It broke down the barrier of decorum, and the Chamber fairly rang with cheers and applause. Robertson was overcome, and afterward said that in all his life he never before knew what it was to be popular. Immediately after this demonstration the anti-Conkling element seemed to

### SWIM INTO POPULARITY.

Monetarily there appeared to be an opening of the flood gates of long pent up feeling. There has been some talk of the Senate refusing to go into an election to fill the vacancies, but leaders of the anti-Conkling element this evening have declared that the Legislature shall not adjourn until a choice is made, and that neither of the resigning Senators shall be returned. It's now, they say, for the Conkling element to say when the election shall be held. They are ready, but the Governor still withholds his notification. This action on his part has given rise to a suspicion that the Conkling element prefer not to go into an election with this Legislature. Already the names of candidates are mentioned. Among them, Wm. A. Wheeler, Wm. M. Everts, Sherman Rogers, Judge Folger, Warren Miller, Reuben E. Fenton and Chauncey M. Depew. The democrats will undoubtedly name Frances Kernan and ex-Governor Lucius Robinson.

### Recommend Grant.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Ex-Senator Platt had a consultation with a number of political friends, to-day, in his office in New York. One of the gentlemen present afterwards said that the two Senators were rather surprised at the general disapproval in New York at their course. Senator Conkling will arrive to-morrow and a caucus will be held in this city. A friend of ex-Senator Conkling said to-day that he (Conkling) would immediately enter into the practice of law in this city, and would take no further part in politics until he had made sufficient money to insure himself a comfortable living. It was further said the Senator would advise his friends to elect ex-President Grant as his successor in the Senate.

### Others Made Happy.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Blanche K. Bruce, Miss, register treas.; G. B. Loring, Mass., commissioner of agriculture, to take effect June 3, next; Abner Tabbitts, collector of customs, Port Antonio, Texas; Theo. A. Rears, U. S. Marshall eastern district, Tenn.; Frances A. Pierrepont, collector of internal revenue of the second district of West Virginia; R. Ewett, collector of internal revenue of the fourth district of Illinois; B. A. Langston, collector of internal revenue of the fifth district of Missouri; C. J. Wedge, collector of internal revenue of the first district of Minn.; J. M. Rusk, charge d'affaires of the United States for Paraguay and Uruguay; Theo. A. Osborne, minister of the United States at Brazil, vice H. W. Hu land recalled; Horace Taylor consul of the United States at Marseilles, France; Geo. Monte, resident minister to the United States of Columbia, and Thos. Duncan postmaster at Corinth, Miss. Second assistant postmaster general Elmer assumes the duties of his office to-morrow.

### Nominations.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The President sent to the Senate, to-day, the following nominations: Stewart L. Woodford to be District Attorney of the southern district, A. W. Tenny to be District Attorney of the eastern district, Henry E. Knox to be Marshall of the southern district, C. D. McDordgalt to be Marshall of the northern district, and Chas. A. Gould to be collector of customs at Buffalo, New York. The list originally sent in contained the names of L. F. Payne to be Marshall of the southern district, and John Tyler to be collector at Buffalo.

### Albany Happy.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 19.—A salute of 100 guns was fired here to-day in honor of the confirmation of Robertson.

## NEWS NEBULE.

Specials to the Tribune Announcing Land Suits Against President Billings.

And a Full Settlement of the Difficulties Between the N. P. and Villard.

Joseph Dillworth Resigns and Several Other Vacancies are Also Filled.

President Billings will Tender His Resignation at His Own Convenience.

A Number of Other Important Disbatches Too Numerous to Mention.

### Villard Wins.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 19.—It was reported at the office of the North Pacific railroad, yesterday, that a full settlement of the difficulties between that company and the Villard combination had been made. Villard will buy the stock of President Billings and his friends, and consents to a discontinuance of the suit brought against the company relative to its recent issue of 190,000 shares of common stock. In consideration of these things

### VILLARD IS GIVEN CONTROL.

of the road The first step toward the fulfillment of this agreement, was taken at a meeting of the North Pacific Company directors yesterday, when the resignations of Joseph Dillworth, of Pennsylvania, and Johnston Livingston, of this city, were received, and Thomas Dakes, Vice-President and General Manager of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, and Iremus H. Holmes, a director of the company, were elected as their successors. Other

CHANGES ARE LIKELY TO OCCUR, although it is said many of the present board are in full sympathy with Villard's plan. Villard does not desire a radical change in the present management, his friends say, and will be content to fill any vacancies that may occur. It is understood that President

### BILLINGS WILL GIVE UP HIS POSITION

as soon as he can find it convenient to do so. At the meeting yesterday, which was adjourned until to-day, a resolution was adopted providing for an extension of the road from Pattama to Portland, and from that branch to Snake River.

### Kindred Sues Billings.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Tribune.

FARGO, May 19.—W. A. Kindred begins suits to-day in the District Court against Frederick Billings, President of the North Pacific railroad, suing out writs of attachment on all of his large body of lands held in Cass and Richland counties. Damages \$35,000.

### The New Deal.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The change in the North Pacific management is the absorbing topic in Wall street. Henry Villard has been good enough to say very complimentary things of the retiring management, which rather excites laughter, considering what preceded the revolution. There is not any truth in the report that Frederick Billings is to remain as President. It has been known for a long time that Mr. Villard was ambitious of the Presidency himself, and that Jay Gould, who is understood to be the power behind him, desires him to take charge. There is a great deal of curiosity as to who will succeed the general officers and the officials now conducting the development and operation of the road. General Haupt is regarded as an extreme

### COMPETENT GENERAL MANAGER.

and it is not thought by several directors that any change will be made in that direction. On the other hand the fact that forced Mr. Billings to terms finally is said to have been the discovery made last week that he had concealed the inside of the largest correspondence from the board, and even from the executive committee. Mr. Sargeant had been asked to relinquish the general management and take the lesser position of traffic manager. This he declined, and notified Mr. Billings that he should leave the company May 30, unless allowed full control of his office and full authority as general manager. Mr. Billings is reported to have merely stated to the board that Mr. Sargeant had peremp-

torily resigned. Secretary Wilkenson ascertained the bottom facts from

### A PROMINENT DAKOTA MAN

and reported them, whereupon pressure was at once brought that compelled the change. It is said that the new deal is to include immunity to Mr. Billings for anything in the way of land speculation that he may be connected with. Among the rumors of the day is one that Gen. Dodge is to be general manager after July 1. Another has it that Mr. Sargeant is to return. It is reasonably certain that the latter was offered the position to-day, but he is believed to have made other engagements. Horace White, formerly editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, and now Secretary of the Oregon Transportation Company, will probably be Secretary of the North Pacific. Sam Wilkenson, the present Secretary, it is reported, will be provided with the position of Charge d'Affaires at Switzerland through Jay Gould's influence with Mr. Blaine. Important local changes may be looked for within the next ten days.

### Many Will Come to Dakota.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Immigrants arrived thus far this week number 9,200. Total arrivals for the month, 41,611. Total since January 1, 146,902. It is estimated that the arrivals this month will be fully 70,000. During the year 1879 but 66,850 immigrants were landed. The figures for the month of May even exceed the total figures for 1875, when 75,055 immigrants disembarked here.

### More Administration Powder.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 18.—The republicans held an enthusiastic meeting here to-night. Resolutions were passed censuring Conkling and Platt and sustaining the administration. Members of the Legislature from this section are asked to labor for the return of Senators in accord with the administration. One hundred guns were fired over Robertson's confirmation.

### Date For Filling the Vacancies.

ALBANY, May 19.—The action of Gov. Cornell, notifying both branches of the Legislature of the resignation of the two Senators have set at rest all doubts as to the day for the election of their successors. According to the revised statutes the election must take place on the second Tuesday after the Legislature has received official notice. This will be Tuesday, May 31.

### A Hard Hit.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The Executive Committee of the Independent Republican Association, of which Horace White is a member, has issued an address to the Legislature, advising against the re-election of Senators Conkling and Platt, for reasons, among others, that they are not fit to be Senators of the United States.

### Whipped Into Line.

ALBANY, May 18.—Husted and other Assemblymen are authority for the statement that the Legislature will go into session to fill vacancies in the United States Senate, and that neither Conkling nor Platt will be chosen. Husted talked directly the reverse this morning before Robertson's confirmation.

### An Editor Missing.

BOSTON, May 19.—John S. Barron, assistant editor of the North American Review, has been missing for several weeks from Boston. Intimate friends assert that affairs of a personal nature have caused Barron to leave his residence in the city, and are perfectly assured of his safety.

### To the Bitter End.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A Tamany Albany, dispatch says that Conkling is politically dead, and that Judge Robertson has declared positively that he would not take possession of the Collector's office until Conkling and Platt were beaten.

### Mrs. Garfield.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Dr. Boynton reported at nine p. m. that Mrs. Garfield was sleeping quietly, but as yet she has not commenced to rally in strength.

### Let Us Be Thankful.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Testimony in the Whittaker case closed to-day. June 1 and 2 the counsel will sum up.

### Rochester's Indorsement.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 18.—The confirmation of Robertson and Merritt was celebrated by the firing of 100 guns.

### No Change.

ALBANY, May 19.—No change in the Senatorial situation to-night.

A Millionaire's Faith in Bismarck. Mr. Billings, who has recently sold eight million dollars worth of stock in the North Pacific railroad writes Col. Geo. W. Sweet, declining to sell his property near Bismarck. He evidently has faith in the country, but particularly in Bismarck, and it certainly is not a bad thing that Bismarck stands so well in the estimation of moneyed men.

## FOREIGN SLUSH.

A London Newspaper's Criticism on the Revision of the New Testament.

The Revisers Forget the Conditions Under Which the Work was Entrusted to them.

More Jewish Outrages on the Persian Frontier—Families Rendered Homeless.

### The Revised Testament.

NEW YORK, May 19.—A dispatch from London gives the main points of the Standard's review of the Revised Testament. The writer of the article asserts that what ever scholars may think of the labors of the revisers, the impression produced on the public, is one of disappointment and dissatisfaction. It is deeply to be regretted that the revisers, judging by the work just published, have apparently forgotten the conditions under which the task was entrusted to them. It is obvious that a great many of the alterations adopted have been approved for reasons of mere literary criticism, which makes us rather skeptical as to the fallibility for even the good tastes of the revisers. Where no material change in the sense or substance of the authorized version has been shown to be required by the revisers for the proper constructions of the original, they have never thought themselves justified in amending the English, and improving the grammar of the passages which have struck deep root in the hearts and memory of English people. One word has been substituted for another, at the whim of the new testament company. Moods and tenses have been shifted about to the satisfaction of some pedantic scheme of syntactical symmetry. Sentences treasured up in the popular mind, and enriched beyond description by the pathetic assertions of hundreds of years, have been tortured and crucified into a precise grammatical accord, with the latest requirements of critical labor, and upon the comparison of the early manuscript with the text, it has been found that they have been robbed of all their true value. The system upon which the revisers appear to have acted, in our judgment is altogether erroneous, and deplorable.

### Arsenic Salad.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A cablegram says the Czar nearly perished by poison on the 12th inst. One of the palace guards arrived since, had sprinkled arsenic over a bowl of salad, of which Alexander is known to be very fond. As the dish did not figure on the menu the attempt was detected. On the day previous the Emperor received an invitation to his own funeral.

### Preparing For Invasion.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 19.—The Key-mish Chief, Oberdallab has again collected a large force amounting to 20,000 men, and is preparing for another invasion into Persia. The Porte has taken energetic efforts to prevent a repetition of the former atrocities.

### Demon of Persecution.

VIENNA, May 19.—Telegrams from Woloscska, on the Prussian frontier, report that the Jews there have been attacked by the populace and all their houses destroyed. Thirty-three families are rendered homeless and have fled.

### Invited to Resign.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—At the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, Geo. L. Clark, chief of the pay division and fourth auditor of the office of the Treasury department, and Wm. B. Moore, deputy fourth auditor, have tendered their resignation, to take effect immediately. Secretary Windom declines to make public the circumstances connected with his request, but it is claimed that it is because the persons named accepted a personal check from Paymaster Stevenson in settlement of a delinquency on his account and issued a certificate that his account had been properly settled, all of which is against orders. While the government sustains no loss, the Secretary deemed it a sufficient ground for their removal. E. B. Doris, of the fourth auditor's office, will be appointed to succeed Moore.

### Watering Stock.

NEW YORK, May 19.—The shareholders of the Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad resolved to-day to increase the capital stock to four millions, in order to extend their lines and erect depots.

### The Army Worm.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 19.—The army worm has made its appearance, destroying all kinds of vegetation. Ravages of the worm extend over the whole of northern New York.

### Grant's Contract Approved.

MEXICO, May 19.—Grant's railroad contract was approved by the Chamber of deputies with one slight amendment. It goes to the senate.

IMPERFECT PAGE







FRED DE LEON.

The Boy Road Agent of the Blood Stained Prairie.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

CHAPTER ONE.

It was dark, as the lumbering stage coach made the fording of the Cannon Ball River and the four fiery horses darted out upon the broad, level prairie. The passengers were armed to the teeth, and the driver, well might they be, for crouching behind a blade of grass watching the oncoming coach with gleaming eyes was Fred De Leon, the Dreaded Boy agent of the Blood Stained Prairie.

There was no time for defense. Ere the most experienced passenger could draw his weapon, the Terror of the Prairie was upon them and resistance was useless. Quickly wrenching the necks of the horses with one wrench of his powerful arm, he slew the driver with the heel of his boot, and was engaged in killing the express messenger when the soft voice of a woman fell on his ear.

CHAPTER TWO.

Though injured to crime, Fred De Leon was a paralytic before a woman. Hastily clinging open the coach door he saw a beautiful being roared on the ceiling like a fly. "Be not alarmed, fair maid. I do beseech thee to come down. I may bald-headed snatch the sterner sex, but woman, divine woman, need fear no harm from Fred De Leon, the Boy Road Agent of the Blood Stained Prairie."

At these fell words the woman came down with a drop and lay fainting in the arms of the brave robber.

"I prithee, express agent, hast thou a drop of sack in thy good flask?" asked the unscrupulous land pirate, as he held the yielding form in his arms.

"Certe, thief," returned the agent, nimbly, as he hastened to find his bottle of tangle-foot. "Fred De Leon, the Boy Road Agent, can never ask for bug juice and find it bestowed."

The boy smiled disdainfully, and drawing the cork with his teeth, poured the generous fluid down the beautiful face upturned to him.

CHAPTER THREE.

"Listen, *cola*," said a grave voice at his elbow. "I am an old man, the chief of a tribe once as numerous as the grass blades. They are scattered. The earth has drunk their blood. The fire water of the pale face burst them. Be warned. Give it not to the snow squaw, lest she acquire the taste, and spree herself into the grave of the red skin. I have spoken."

"You are right, old Potleg," murmured the Boy Road Agent. "I had forgotten. Never again shall this hand put the flask that biteth like a coyote and kicketh like a mule to human lips, and with this the courageous land turned his fair charge upside down and poured the liquor out of her delicate system."

"The well, *cola*," said the Indian, as he sloped into the gathering darkness.

The passengers applauded the generous action of rapidly growing-in-popularity boy, and a shower of gold dust fell upon his brawny shoulders.

CHAPTER FOUR.

The night drifted away in great shadows across the plain, and still the Boy Road Agent sat beside his unconscious captive. The stage had driven on, and the lady and he were alone.

"She flutters," he said, as he noticed a delicate kick. "She flutters again," he continued, as the rounded limbs were drawn up until the knees touched the chin, and the fair lady came upright like a hoe handle.

"Where am I?" she murmured.

"Thou art with me, fairest; with Fred De Leon, the Boy Road Agent of the Blood Stained Prairie."

"And you are he?" she asked, clutching his hair for support.

The same, he replied, proudly, as his legs flew up and he came down like a squaw.

"Then at last I behold him," sighed the lady, as she sank upon his prostrate form and buried her face in her hands. "I've got him at last."

"Why sittest thou on me?" demanded Fred De Leon, gouging the grass out of mouth.

"Rise off me, I prithee."

"I am thy grandmother, very much in setch of thee," responded the captive.

There was a report. Another and another. Thicker and faster.

CHAPTER FIVE.

The day coach crossed the Cannon Ball river the next noon, and the Boy Road Agent was lifted in by the ear.

"How goes it, *cola*," asked the stalwart form of the Indian chief, as he borrowed some cheese from a passenger. "Thou appearest to be off thy nut."

"Listen, citizen," replied the ex-Boy Road Agent, sternly; "the next time a red-headed old woman comes stepping around here, you give her all the whiskey there is in the bottle and jam the bottle down after it, and with these words he disappeared under his former captive and was seen no more of men.

The night wind fell softly upon the whispering waving grass, but Fred De Leon, the Boy Road Agent of the Blood Stained Prairie, had gone out from robbing forever.

The Festive Sarah Getting Ready to Go.

New York Herald's interview with Mr. Abbey. The gay and festive Sarah Bernhardt will give her 150th performance in this country in Booth's Theater next Monday night. She has traveled from Maine to Louisiana, has wintered and summered "in our midst," bearing in her bosom golden sheaves worth not less than \$200,000.

NEARLY HALF A MILLION.

"How many performances have you given?"

"Next Monday's will be the 150th."

"And if it's a proper question, how much money have you taken in?"

"Counting and estimating the receipts of this week, at Philadelphia, we have received between \$430,000 and \$440,000."

"Are you satisfied?"

"I am naturally pleased with that part of it; but any manager will tell you that the chief anxiety has been to regularly do what was promised. You know it was predicted that Bernhardt couldn't stand the fatigue of 100 nights. Well, here she is, as keen as a briar and really able to go on another fifty if her engagement would permit."

"Most of your traveling has been done in the daytime, hasn't it?"

"On the contrary. If, for instance, we were to start as early as 8 in the morning Bernhardt and the company would be taken to the sleepers after the previous night's performance. Then they could go to bed and rest until 11 the next day. At that hour breakfast was always served."

"You speak of her 'retinue'; did she have many hangers-on?"

"None, absolutely none."

NO POODLE.

"Does she have a pet dog?"

"No, nor a pet son. By the way, what an outrage that story is! She has no son with her, and she has too much sense to carry a poodle with her."

"Is she very fond of money?"

"No, I don't think she is."

"She works hard enough for it."

"Oh, that of course. Well, I dare say she likes money well enough, but cupidly is not her weakness. She hates to play to

a small house, for instance, but not because it reduces her income. She wants the house packed full because it inspires her to do her best."

"Her interest? I thought you paid her a certainty?"

"No. She shares and has from the first."

"But don't you ever have argument about her expenses?"

"No, for she defrays her own. 'It's customary to defray all the expenses of foreign artists, but she has such a retinue—her sister, her three maids, her agent and so on—that she thought it would be better and easier if we agreed on a specified amount for her expenses, to be paid each week. I agreed to it. She named the sum and I paid it. It pleased her and benefited me. I thought it best to travel with her, so that I could settle whatever dispute arose, but I really have had very little to do. She is like a kitten to manage. It is to my interest to make her comfortable and happy, and to the best of my ability I have done so. We have worked in perfect harmony and for a common end."

"She is to produce the new play here?"

"Yes, and it will make a sensation."

"Do you really anticipate a second success?"

"Yes, the evidence is tangible. I don't think the speculators will get the best of me, either."

"Is it a fact that you have arranged for a further season?"

"On the contrary, Mlle. Bernhardt will play twelve times, and then go direct to Paris. I have had no thought of a further season, and all reports to that effect are erroneous."

SLADE'S SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.

The Story of an Attempted Exhibition that Would not Stand Investigation.

From the New York Tribune.

The articles in the *Tribune* recently concerning Dr. Slade and his "spiritualism" recall an experience of my own, which, as the subject seems just now arousing a renewed interest, may prove worth the telling.

Some years ago, in company with two good friends, who were believers in Slade and his professed "mediumship," I visited his house for the purpose of seeing an exhibition of his wonderful power. I was placed opposite the medium, with my friends on either side of the table. He was told that I was a skeptic, but was assured at the same time that I was open to conviction; in fact anxious to be convinced.

First the slate performance was done, I am sure I knew not how. One thing I noted, that the written communications were never beyond the apparent "Slade plane" of intelligence, and evidently in the Slade style of expression. Soon, however, he requested the three of us to unite our hands, without him, and see what would come of it. What came of it, so far as my friends were concerned, was this: Slade having freed his own hands, reached out to a chair standing near, and took therefrom a tablespread which had been carelessly thrown there in the beginning of our seance, and drawing it into his own lap, made some remark about hoping the spirits might move the chair. Wondering a little why the spread should be likely to prove a hindrance to the mighty power said to be exerted by such beings, I kept henceforth a quiet watch after that square of cloth, although lost to my sight for the time. Presently I was hit on the knee sharply. Then something flashed up from below, which Slade said was a hand. Soon, seeing, as I believe he did, that he was being watched, he declared that none of us was a "medium," and so nothing of importance could be done by us while his hands were free from our contact. So the complete circle was reformed, Slade having rolled up the spread tightly and thrown it into another chair, standing a little back of him. I mentally recorded a vow to see what that spread contained, if I could. The seance soon ended, and while my friends were looking at some pictures at the other end of the room, I edged around toward the chair which held the spread, quite indifferently, as I endeavored to make it seem. But Slade was too much interested in my movements even to respond to a call from the other visitors to explain something to them. He followed me, I made a feint of approaching the window near which the chair stood. He also did the same, placing himself between me and the chair. Then I looked him smilingly in the face and said: "Dr. Slade, I do not wish to seem rude, but I am sure you will not object to letting me, just to satisfy a doubt, shake out that cloth which is in the chair behind you." Thereupon—my friends having come up in the meantime—he suddenly sat down upon the poor suspected article, holding on to both arms of the chair, and, turning all colors, closed his eyes and said, in a sepulchral voice: "Go! all of you, quietly. Go! instead of doing what I waited, and standing in front of the man said, sharply, "Dr. Slade!" He instantly opened his eyes, and I added, "Will you permit me to see what you have concealed in that spread, or not?" Then, quite wide awake, he thundered, "No! Go at once!" and we did. I for one, quite satisfied that we had been dealing with a clumsy impostor as if he had been forced, as he should have been, to permit our investigation, and which he surely would not have refused had he been innocent and the cloth empty. I need hardly add that I rejoiced when I heard that English law had laid its grip on a person who could lawfully tamper with the most sacred of the heart's sorrows, and play fast and loose with the mystery of death and our hope of immortality.

THE MINER'S FUNERAL.

A Frontier Incident that Contains a Touch of the Pathetic.

From the Lake City (Col.) World.

The miner, Anderson, of whose death a Summat notice was made last week, had a romantic trip from Del Norte to Summit. Fourteen men drew the body lashed to a sled to the top of the divide, and eight men came on from the divide to the toll-gate with the corpse. From the toll-gate to Del Norte the trip was made in wagons. Here is an incident of frontier life well worth pondering upon by our Eastern readers. We reprint it from the *Prospector* as an instance of that unfeeling friendship which exists in the breasts of men whose exteriors may be rough, but whose humanity would impel them to wade through flames to pay the last tribute of respect to a fellow man.

Picture the procession wading up the snow clad mountain, silently drawing the body upon a rude vehicle. Above timber-line, where silence reigns supreme, the cold, old, unendurable, those friends, stalwart, good and true, pursue their toilsome way over the snow crust, to be rewarded only by the consciousness that the remains of their comrade shall find Christian sepulture in dedicated ground. Some account of this kind act will, doubtless, go across the sea and reach, perhaps, some cottage in Sweden, where the old parents shall read the letter, and amid their blinding tears, thank God that in far off America the body of their son, whose soul went out of this world from the loneliness of a cabin—for Anderson died suddenly, with no one near—was cared for and decently buried. So may it be with all of us, and not, as in many cases in these rugged mountains, where the all engulfing avalanche sweeps the miner to sudden death, and an unknown and unknowable tomb.

RUSSIAN ALARM.

St. Petersburg Dispatch to the London Times.

St. Petersburg is now invested by a chain of Cossack patrols, with posts of guard officers and police on the high roads. There is no means of ingress or egress for nihilist conspirators or peaceable citizens. If special passports for this purpose are to be issued, such an alleviating measure will follow later as of secondary importance. At present, or at any rate, this morning, the entrances to the city were thronged with troops of travellers or public carriers of all kinds to whom a return to the capital was positively forbidden. The inconvenience to many townsmen, whose business constantly calls them outside St. Petersburg, can easily be imagined. The Cossacks are instructed to send everybody trying to enter the town to superior officers stationed on the highways, and here the strictest investigation is to be made. This is the first regulation established by the newly-elected council of twenty-five members, all of whom have been presented to-day to his majesty the emperor. Notwithstanding the novelty, the suddenness, and the faults and irregularities of the election—and on these points the various newspaper editors have relieved hundreds of written complaints—a very respectable choice was somehow made. At least, judging from the many known names which figure on the list of the twenty-five finally voted by the two hundred and eighty-eight deputies, there is not much to find fault with. Among others there are the venerable Gen. Trepoft, formerly governor of St. Petersburg; Count Bobrinsky, marshal of nobility; Col. Fredericks, colonel of the guards; M. L. Mansky, governor of the state bank, and many others of good standing and local reputation. The elected council met to-day and appointed a sub-committee for elaborating the second measure of severity and supervision, which is that all arrivals at the various railway termini shall be subjected, through police agents and droschky drivers, to a certain system of espionage and detection. Every traveler, on arriving at a railway station, will first have to give all particulars of himself, and will then be furnished with the number of a droschky if he wishes to be driven to his destination. Supposing him to have taken a droschky, the driver will have to see that his fare goes to the place which he gave to the police officer as his destination in the town, and if he should go to any other the driver must immediately inform the police, who will then relieve the droschky-man of his task. This is followed by a third measure, which, however, the council at present refused to sanction. This is that certain members of the body should take it in turns to watch the streets through which the emperor may pass, thus incurring grave responsibility should anything untoward occur. What other steps of this kind are to be taken nobody knows, though everybody fears that they will be extremely embarrassing to the population at large and of little real avail against nihilist plots. It would be untrue to say, therefore, that the measures already referred to are unanimously approved of in St. Petersburg.

VICTIMS OF VANITY.

Fatal Effects of the Use of Poisonous Cosmetics.

Miss Fannie J. Blanchard, aged twenty-four, a native of Buffalo, died last week in New York City, from lead poisoning, the effect of cosmetics containing white lead. A diagnosis of the case was made by Dr. Wm. B. Hammond, who pronounced the cause of death lead poisoning. While unwilling to talk to a *Tribune* reporter about any case which involved his relation as a physician to a patient, he stated his views on the dangers of the use of cosmetics.

"Lead poisoning," he said, "occurs more frequently than is generally thought. The public rarely hears of such cases. It is only once in a while that cases like that of Miss Blanchard attract the attention of the public outside of the medical profession. The use of any kind of cosmetics, even if not habitually indulged in, is attended with danger. There are very few, if any, that do not contain white lead. This poison is used in the manufacture of face powders, face washes and hair dyes. A very distressing case came under my notice a few years ago in the wife of a Governor of one of the western states. She had been in the habit of using a certain hair dye—I forget the name at present—which contained white lead in large proportions. She became hopelessly insane, and death ensued finally. Another case was that of a young lady who used a so-called Bloom of Youth. In this case paralysis preceded death. 'Ladies using cosmetics can not be warned enough of the danger which they incur by their use. They are always injurious, and they are rarely used with impunity.'"

Romantic and Novel.

New York World.

When an accurate and impartial history of the Peruvian war is written the story will be as romantic as a novel. Many incidents are recounted which sound more like fiction than plain truth, and yet did most assuredly occur. For instance, the famous man Huascar, after the death of Admiral Grau, and when the Chilean flag was hoisted over the blood-splashed mounds, was put in command of Captain Manuel Thompson, a Chilean officer and a descendant of one of the many foreigners who fought in the struggle for independence. Thompson was a very brave but somewhat impetuous captain, and one day in Arica, smarting under the brilliant exploit of the Peruvian corvette Union, a wooden ship, which cleverly evaded the iron clads of Chile, he took the Huascar close into the town and commenced shelling it, while at the same time he sent, to the Peruvian batteries on the hill, 500 feet above him, These guns were not long in replying and a huge shell exploded over the Huascar just as Thompson, sword in hand, was pointing a gun against the town. The explosion of the Peruvian projectile was terrific. Thompson was blown into a thousand pieces and his naked sword broken off to the hilt, was imbedded as carefully and perfectly in the deck as if it had been driven into the plank by well-directed human force. There it remains to this day.

Bread-Making and Philosophy.

From the Hiram College (Ohio) student.

We quote an extract from a letter written by President Garfield's wife to her husband ten years ago. The letter accidentally fell into President Hinsdale's hands. Mrs. G. wrote: "I am glad to tell that, out of all the toil and disappointments of the summer just ended, I have risen up to a victory; that the silence of thought since you have been away has won for my spirit a triumph. I read something like this the other day: 'There is no healthy thought without labor, and thought makes the labor happy.' Perhaps this is the way I have been able to climb up higher. It came to me one morning when I was making bread. I said to myself: 'Here I am, compelled by an inevitable necessity to make our bread this summer. Why not consider it a pleasant occupation and make it so by trying to see what perfect bread I can make?' It seemed like an inspiration and the whole of life grew brighter. The very sunshine seemed flowing down through my spirit into the white loaves, and now I believe my table is furnished with better bread than ever before."

Deceiving the Very Elect.

Rugby, Tenn., the seat of Tom Brown's English colony is rigidly temperate, so much so that traffic in drinks that intoxicate are strictly prohibited. But if a man wants a bottle of whisky he can get it. This is the way it is done:

"When the devotees feel the craving coming on, he starts out alone, for a walk in some unfrequented part of a pine grove, when he suddenly makes the discovery of a bottle of moonshine on the back side of a tree. He picks it up and walks solemnly away, meditating on spiritual things. Before he has gone far a stranger appears, and says, 'Beg pardon, sir; I would like to have you loan me a dollar.' He loans the dollar and the stranger departs, without disclosing his name. He may never see his dollar again, but Providence has been kind to him, and the man was poor."

Things in General.

The Church of the Disciples, Boston, was founded forty years ago, with the Rev. James Freeman Clarke as pastor, the simple declaration being "Faith in Christ as the Son of God, and a desire to co-operate in the study and practice of Christianity." The anniversary was appropriately commemorated in the church.

"I have given some study to the large line business," said a New York railroad man the other day. "A few of us thought of starting a line. We found that with fifteen barges working in three tews, we could carry wheat from St. Louis to New Orleans for 3.13 cents a bushel. Mr. Gould has about 140 barges. It is said that he can carry wheat from St. Louis to New Orleans for 2 cents a bushel, and I should not wonder if he could."

An English writer referring to the melancholy atmosphere of St. Petersburg, ascribes it to the fact that the city is no more nor less than a high prison, with about 150,000 jailers in civil and military uniform to look after about 500,000 prisoners, of whom a tithe, perhaps, may be legally or illegally desirous of having a free constitution established, while the remaining nine-tenths do not know what a free constitution is, are not fit to enjoy its privileges, and would not know what to do with a constitution if they got one, beyond setting forth, much more swiftly than their own sledges ever travelled, post haste to the devil, mundanely speaking.

In December last Lord Beaconsfield wrote to Mr. Francis Heath, who had sent him his new volume on the condition of the peasantry and on trees: "With regard to trees, I passed part of my youth in the shade of Burnham Beeches, and have now the happiness of living amid my own 'green retreats.' I am not surprised that the ancients worshipped trees. Lakes and mountains, however glorious for a time, in time weary; sylvan scenery never palls."

Governor Newell, in a recent private letter, writes that the beauties and advantages of Washington Territory have not been half told. His astonishment at its resources is constantly increasing. There are millions of acres of the finest timber in the world, accessible from the sea and most of it underlain with valuable minerals. Medicinal springs are numerous, vast prairie wheatfields alternate with grazing lands, the climate is temperate and healthful and the people, who are moving in with a rush, are "the most astute and advanced" which the Governor has ever met.

The midshipmen from Annapolis had the worst of it at the dedication of the statue of Farragut. Owing to the fact that some one had plundered the order of "attention," instead of at "parade rest," and, as a consequence, were compelled to support their muskets—"theirs not to make reply, theirs not to reason why." It was not as serious a matter as the charge of the Light Brigade, but it was sufficiently annoying, and several of the voting men are said to have fainted owing to their fatigue and the excessive heat. However, there was doubtless no little compensation in General Sherman's declaration that the West Point cadets could not have surpassed their drill.

The bold prayer of the Illinois senate chaplain that the Omnipotent would give the members more wisdom and greater promptitude, has been greatly admired, but this reverend gentleman does not stand alone as a pleader for legislators of doubtful talents. The chaplain of the Pennsylvania house comes to the front, beseeching: "O Lord! Give these lawmakers more brains! More brains! More brains!" And the reporters' table gave the sole "Amen!"

Then there was the Maine chaplain, who was called daily while the house was in deadlock, and who finally cried out: "O Lord! Have compassion on our bewildered representatives and senators. They have been sitting and sitting, and have hatched nothing. O Lord! Let them arise from their nest and go home, and all the praise shall be thine."

Why Women are Not Masons.

The question is often asked, why cannot women be Free Masons? A bald-headed Nevada orator, living among the sage brush, far away from all womankind, ventures to answer it as follows: "Women sometimes complain that they are not permitted to enter the lodge and work with the craft in their labors, and learn all there is to be learned in this institution. We will explain the reason. We learn that before the Almighty had finished his work he was in doubt about creating Eve. The creation of the living and creeping thing had been accomplished, and the Almighty had made Adam who was the first Mason, and created for him the first lodge in the world, and called Paradise No. 1. He caused all the beasts of the field and fowls of the air to pass before Adam, for him to name them, which was a piece of work he had to do alone, that no confusion might thereafter arise from Eve, who he knew would make trouble if she was allowed to participate in it, if he created her beforehand. Adam being fatigued with his first task, fell asleep, and when he awoke found Eve in the lodge with him. Adam being Senior Warden, placed Eve as the pillar of beauty in the south, and they received their instructions from the Grand Master in the east, which, when finished, he immediately called the craft from labor to refreshment. Instead of attending to the duties of his office as he ought, she left her station, violated her obligation and let in an expelled Mason, who had no business there, and went around with him, leaving Adam to look after the jewels. This fellow had been expelled from the Grand Lodge, with several others, some time before. Finding that Eve was no longer trustworthy, and that she had caused Adam to neglect his duty, and had let one in whom he had expelled, the Grand Master closed the lodge and turned them out, setting a faithful Tyler to guard the door with a flaming sword. Adam repented of his folly, went to work like a man and a good Mason, in order to get reinstated again. Not so with Eve! She got angry about it and commenced raising Cain. Adam, on account of his reformation, was permitted to establish lodges and work in the degrees, and while Eve was allowed to join him in his works of charity outside, she was never again permitted to assist in the regular work of the craft. Hence the reason why a woman cannot become an inside Mason."

Gen. Joseph Lane's Last Letter.

From the Evansville (Ind.) Courier.

A few days since Gen. Joseph Lane addressed a letter to Col. A. T. Whittlesey, of this city, with reference to the affairs of the Vanderburg Historical society, which was perhaps the last letter he ever wrote. From that letter we take the liberty of extracting a few sentences. Speaking of his early struggle in Indiana and elsewhere, Gen. Lane says:

"My leisure moments have been spent in study. I have made myself acquainted with all the people of which history makes mention. When in the army in Mexico I had with me a library consisting of the New Testament, Shakespeare, Scott's 'Tactics,' and one volume of fortifications, defenses and approaches. While in congress I had access to one of the finest libraries in the world, and my every leisure moment was spent in study. Since my retirement from public life I have kept myself well posted in modern literature, while much of my time has been devoted to scientific studies. Among the works I have kept by me is the *Popular Science Monthly*, edited by Yeoman brothers, which I have taken for years. Now, when you recall the date of my birth, December 14, 1801, and my marriage, June 20, 1820, and the taking my seat in the legislature in December, 1822, you will naturally say I married very young and commenced political life very early. That is true, but I was a man for all that. In conclusion, my kind friend, I must say I am too feeble for further effort; I am as near the grave as it is possible to be and still live. I am standing on the shore of the dark river, calmly waiting for the vessel to bear me to the other side. I can not hope to write you again, even by the hand of another so I bid you an affectionate, a long, a last farewell, and the same to all the good people of Evansville. To them and to the city, I wish continued health, happiness and prosperity."

From the Pyramids.

From the Christian Union.

The view is immense. At our feet lie the countless tombs of Egyptian Kings, whose names have passed into oblivion, and whose very bones were stolen thousands of years ago. The Sphinx seems but a common rock, though it rears its head sixty feet toward us from near the pyramid's base. Off yonder are the pyramids of Sak Karah, the necropolis of ancient Memphis. Beyond them and all the west of us is the desert, sweeping away for trackless leagues. To the east is the Nile, with its valley, like a variegated ribbon, disappearing toward the south as it winds behind the sand-covered hills. And the Cairo rises like "a dream in stone," its citadel picturing before us the drama of Saracen conquest and cruelty for one thousand years.

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BISMARCK, D. T., MAY 20, 1881.

The Yankton Press and Dakotian was printed for two months on Manila paper, and most of the time it appeared as a half-sheet.

Roscoe Conkling, like other great men, will go to his grave a disappointed man. He never can be President of the United States, and did not attain remarkable success as a President-fighter.

The daily TRIBUNE may be pronounced a success which subscriptions come in by telegraph. Another was received yesterday from Fort Buford. Samuel O'Connell wants it for six months.

The Dakota News, published at Watter town, D. T., has just finished circulating its large edition of 30,000 copies. The paper is profusely illustrated, and is replete with interesting articles descriptive of South Dakota.

Capt. Baker, of the Sixth U. S. Infantry, encloses a check for two copies of the daily TRIBUNE one year, and expresses the hope that this Bismarck's staunchest friend and advocate, may live long and prosper, and he rather thinks it will.

The Fargo Daily Argus has donned a new dress, improved its general make-up, and is now one of the prettiest as well as ablest daily papers in the Northwest. Good news, presented in an attractive style, goes far toward establishing a newspaper's popularity.

The Yankton Gun-Wad (as the Press and Dakotian) says: "The Bismarck Daily TRIBUNE comes to us regularly, and is full of news, presented in an attractive manner. It is about the size of a gun-wad, but will doubtless become larger as it becomes older."

The Manhattan department of the TRIBUNE is as good and full as money and brains can make it. The effort to represent the city fairly and furnish the news is appreciated. With increased press facilities, which will be secured in a very short time, there is no reason why the daily TRIBUNE, considerably enlarged and containing the latest news from every quarter of the globe, should not be had at Manhattan every morning for breakfast.

Edwin F. Bismar, a gentleman of extended newspaper experience, a short-hand reporter, and a member of the New York bar, has been secured to establish a branch office of the TRIBUNE at Manhattan. He will do the local and editorial for that side of the river, taking in the extension, and will see that the TRIBUNE is in the hands of our subscribers at an early hour every morning. He has located at Manhattan, and become one of the people of that enterprising village.

An interesting statement regarding the number of emigrants arriving at Castle Garden, appears in the telegraphic columns. Nine thousand two hundred is the record since Sunday. The old country people are tiring of Nihilism, Jewish persecutions, evictions, despotism and tyranny and wisely prefer to come to the United States, where Uncle Sam, in Dakota alone, has enough land to give them a farm, and the means to maintain peace, prosperity and independence to themselves and their posterity.

Panama is chop-fallen over the change in ownership of the North Pacific railroad because of the certainty of its early completion under the new management. The interest that has gained control has purchased for the money there is in hand the order all along the line will be to "push things." They are boomers, and there will be no lack of money, brains and energy. They will have no enemies and will reward with friendship every locality where business can be added or money made. The TRIBUNE, admiring dash and pluck as it does, is rather pleased with the turn affairs have taken.

The TRIBUNE has not charged that corruption has existed in the management of city matters, and it does not assume that the present Mayor and Council will not prove faithful to the trust imposed upon them; but it does believe that the officers who are on duty, constantly devoting their whole time to the city, ought not to be out on the same level with those who are appointed but a few hours at a time, and only occasionally. No one pretends that the City Clerk is on duty twenty-four hours during the week. He has little more to do than the Aldermen,

aside from his work, for which special provision is made, for which he is fully paid outside of his salary. It is very doubtful, indeed, if there is business to justify the salary paid the city attorney. And the Street Commissioner should be paid three, four or five dollars a day for the days he works; but to pay a straight salary of \$600 cannot be justified.

Mr. Sweet takes the ground that the city does not give a warranty deed to the lots transferred by it, and therefore there is some value in the title given by him to Mr. Hughes. The title, however, was direct from the United States to the city, and when the city grants and conveys, a guarantee is implied that makes the title given as good as anything in law can be.

Mr. Sweet says that the people sneered at his claim, and refused to give the nominal sum (one dollar and fifty cents a lot) demanded by him for quit-claim deeds, which he expressed a willingness to give to actual occupants.

There are some other facts, also, which ought not to be forgotten.

Mr. Sweet has proven in the courts of this county that he was employed by competent persons as an attorney in the town-site case, and recovered pay for his service as such attorney. He appeared for the city against the claim which he now prefers, as well as against other applicants, and it has been shown that the contest for the city was largely gained through his assistance and through his skill. As a result of that contest, the Government decided that the city was entitled to the land in question. But Mr. Sweet now appears as an adverse claimant, and has actually deeded, in his own name, the property he won, in that long and expensive contest, for his client.

The land laws of the United States may permit this. The rules under which attorneys are admitted to practice may sustain him; but the TRIBUNE begs to doubt it.

Mr. Stoyell, Col. Sweet's partner at the present time, was his associate at the time the town-site case was carried to a successful issue, and was his attorney in his suit to recover pay for his services, and it does seem that he is scarcely the person to take up or defend a suit for the city in relation to this matter.

The TRIBUNE does not wish to stir up strife; it does not intend to criticize without cause; but it regards it important that every stumbling-block in the way of Bismarck's prosperity should be removed.

The first question raised by capital is as to title; the second, as to taxes; and, if there is any wrong in connection with either, that wrong ought to be righted.

There is a tide in the affairs of cities, as well as of men, which, if taken at its flood, leads on to fortune. The tide has now turned in Bismarck's favor, and it is to the interest of every man in the city to have done whatever it is necessary to do to make it safe for men of means to come in and invest in real estate; to buy lots and build tenement houses and business blocks, or engage in manufacturing.

It is people that make the city, and through the development of their interests and the surrounding country, the business of the city is sustained.

BISMARCK has many warm friends abroad, and among them are none more enthusiastic and confident than Dr. Guild, of Rupert, Vt., who owns valuable tracts of land in this vicinity. He writes the following from the Green Mountain State:

REURPT, Vt., May 11, 1881.

To the Editor of the Tribune:  
I congratulate you on the successful issue of the DAILY TRIBUNE, which reaches me regularly only three days after publication. It certainly is a success as a newspaper, and I trust it will prove equally so financially. Enclosed find check for \$10, for which change weekly to daily for Mr. J. E. Austin, at this office. Mr. Austin owns 320 acres about seven miles east of Bismarck, and contemplates its cultivation next season.

The Bismarck "Boom" is ebbing through the Green Mountains pretty loudly just now. Hardly a day passes that inquiries are not made of me in regard to your city. You have the inside track of the whole Northwest, and people East are just beginning to find it out.

Yours truly, J. H. GUILD.

THE TRIBUNE does not know very much about law; but it knows that H. H. Wilson, formerly a Bismarck lawyer, is now in the penitentiary, for giving a deed to real estate when he had no right to do so. And a few cases can be found in the books where persons receiving a deed to property from persons who had no right to deed are also in the Penitentiary. Title to real estate is something that cannot be safely fooled with.

THE TRIBUNE undertook to say yesterday that the City Council had wisely determined to investigate the question of revenues before fixing the salaries of its officers; but the printer changed the word "revenues" into "sewerage," and made a ridiculous blunder.

GORMAN, it seems, did not have any knowledge of the article in the New York Herald giving the inside view of the Conkling-Garfield controversy. He most emphatically denies it and the truth of his statement is now conceded.

JAMES R. BEACH the star route conspirator has determined to squeal, and it is said his testimony will involve prominent parties.

POSTMASTER General James has saved over four hundred thousand dollars by reducing unnecessary stage and steamboat mail service.

It now appears that Lieut. Cherry was killed by one of his own men, Thomas

Locke, while pursuing deserters. Locke also fired upon a fellow soldier, named James Conroy.

When the New York resignations were announced, Ben Hill remarked that "now would be a good time to elect the Senate officers." The Democrats, however, will not take advantage of the situation.

THE Fort Pierre Journal has again made its appearance, and reminds its readers that the blockade at that point lasted 110 days.

With this issue the Weekly TRIBUNE bids adieu to its eighth year.

## The Troy Farm.

Every one in Dakota Territory is at present deeply interested in crop prospects, and to such the following letter from the proprietors of the Troy Farm will be worth reading:

TROY FARM, KIMBERLY COUNTY, D. T., May 16.  
To the Editor of the Tribune: Seeding began on this farm on Monday, April 18th, and a finish was made on Tuesday, May 10th. Would have got over the ground a week earlier, but was delayed waiting for drills, with which I proposed experimenting on land in crop last year. They came finally, and we used them on nearly 1,000 acres. Grain put in with the drills came up quicker and looks better than that sown broadcast, and, if the season should be a dry one, I think will give better results. So far, I am fully satisfied with the experiment.

We have growing 1,400 acres of wheat, 200 of barley, and 200 of oats, and April-sown grain is looking better than at this date last year. Present indications are very favorable for a full average crop, notwithstanding the "scary" symptoms a month ago. With high temperature and frequent rains, vegetation fairly booms.

J. V. D.

## How Some Editors Live.

A Vienna paper says: "James Gordon Bennett, a very rich American, has settled himself in the former residence of Henry IV, and his extravagances, made light by the ownership of millions, have not in any degree damaged Pan."

For example, Bennett engaged the Vienna Capelmeister Strauss, with his entire company, at an honorarium of 140,000 francs, to come to Pan, where he played a series of concerts at which all Pan were guests.

Mr. Mackay, the American nabob, who, with his soirees, costumed balls, etc., has busied all Paris, came with his wife to Pan. To honor them Mr. Bennett arranged a ball, engaging private express trains which brought from Paris and other cities, also from the neighborhood of Pan, a brilliant company. The people called this ball "the diamond ball," for at no opportunity save this and here was it possible to behold such a wealth of diamonds. "It was not more dewdrops that sparkled and glaced, it was a Niagara of brilliants and diamonds," said a member of the company, who pitied Mrs. Mackay because her treasures of jewelry almost weighed her down."

## New Mexican Indian Atrocities.

A letter recently received by a Denver (Col.) lady, from her husband, who is at Fairview, N. M., contains the following: "The Indians are very troublesome. They nailed a four-months-old baby to a tree, alive. They then killed the mother, and forced a rifle barrel into her body. Mr. P., an old settler here, brought his wife in a short time ago. He was attacked by Indians, and had a very narrow escape, being set upon by them when on his journey in. When the Indians fired, Mr. P. threw his wife down on the bottom of the wagon and started the horses on a run. He had several hooves struck through his clothes, and had some of the spokes shot out of the wagon wheels. He got through with only a bullet in his arm. Mrs. P. is the only woman in camp."

## A Chinaman's Vote.

An almon-eyed Celestial, the proprietor of a South Illinois-street laundry, presented himself at the Seventeenth-ward polls yesterday afternoon and entered the chute to vote, ticket in hand. John handed his ticket to one of the Republican challengers and asked if it was all right. An inspection developed the fact that although the ticket purported to bear the names of the Republican candidates, the names of Democratic candidates had been pasted over the name of every Republican. This was explained to the Chinaman, who seemed perplexed at the situation. He explained in "pigeon English" that he wanted a "Gladfield ticket," and was much surprised on being informed that Gladfield was not a candidate for Mayor. The matter was finally explained to him and he voted a straight Republican ticket.

## Don't Despise the Newsboys.

A prominent and prosperous business man of Troy, recounting his earliest experiences recently, said that he commenced his business career in the humble capacity of a newsboy for the Times. He commenced by buying five papers, and within two weeks sold twenty-five every night and fifty every Saturday. From this little beginning he grew into a news agent, laid by nearly \$300 in two years, learned a trade, started out for himself, and to-day has a thriving business and a snug bank account. So, don't despise the newsboys who offer you the Times. Some of them make as much as a dollar a day, and have books at the savings bank, which indicate what a newsboy can do.

The Bismarck Daily TRIBUNE invites our sanctum once a day with a clock work regularity. It is replete with interesting matter, and Bismarck may well be proud of such a daily.—Cassellon Reporter.

The Bismarck TRIBUNE now appears as a daily. The TRIBUNE has long been one of the best papers in the Territory, and

we trust that it will be abundantly successful in its new venture.—Moody County Enterprise.

## The County Commissioners.

Bismarck, D. T., May 3, 1881.  
Board of County Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Chairman Chas. Galloway, and Commissioners Frank Donnelly and John Quinlan.

On motion the following bills were allowed:

Patrick Caskelly, jailor fees, \$25.00  
John P. Hoagland, coffin for Harris, 6.00  
E. M. Brown, Grand Jury fees, 6.00  
Thomas Fortune, witness fees, 6.00  
R. K. Marsh, Petit Jury fees, 12.00  
Sheriff McKenzie, for boarding prisoners, 15.50  
Bismarck Tribune, for printing, 15.39  
John P. Hoagland, carpenter bill, 87.82  
Mrs. Armstrong, service as nurse, 15.00  
Pioneer Press, printing and binding, 43.00  
Dan Eisenberg, merchandise for paupers, 16.65

No. 30. Liquor bond of L. N. Griffin filed and approved.

No. 31. Liquor bond of Dace & Co. approved and filed.

On motion Board adjourned until May 4th, 2 p. m.

J. H. RICHARDS,  
County Clerk.

Attest,

C. A. Galloway,  
Ch'm. Board Co. Com'rs.

Bismarck, D. T., May 4, 1881.  
Board of County Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Chas. Galloway, chairman, Frank Donnelly and John Quinlan, commissioners.

Moved and carried that a special election be held on Monday, the 16th day of May, 1881, in Bismarck precinct for the election of a justice of the peace in and for said precinct as provided by law. Poll of said election will be held at the county court house.

On motion the following bills were allowed:

J. W. Raymond, petit juror, \$8.10  
T. W. Griffith, juror, 20.00  
Wm. McCarty (road) bridge across Apple Creek, 180.00  
Alex. McHenry rent of house for pauper, 25.00  
Geo. S. Bond, certificate of law (special), 25.00  
Geo. Peoples wood and pine, 53.30

J. Rogers presented his liquor bond together with treasury receipt for \$200, asking for liquor license for the year 1881, was refused on the grounds that the commissioners did not deem it expedient to grant the same.

The bill of Linda W. Slaughter for \$50 for services as county superintendent of schools and the bill of M. Farrell for \$40.25 for services as constable were disallowed because not made out in proper form.

On motion the board adjourned until Wednesday, June 1st.

J. H. RICHARDS,  
County Clerk.

Attest,

C. A. Galloway,  
Ch'm. Board Co. Com'rs.

## News of Grant.

Chicago, May 18.—The Inter Ocean has received a letter from its correspondent who accompanied Gen. Grant to Mexico in which it is announced that the General has received the railroad concession which he went there to obtain from the Mexican government. The letter says: "The control sought by the General in behalf of his company has been thoroughly canvassed, by the government, and its acceptance is practically determined upon, and as soon as certain necessary formalities are completed action will be taken by the government in accordance therewith. Gen. Grant was never more popular with Mexico than to-day. A telegram of welcome from the Mexican President awaited his arrival at Vera Cruz. Ex-Senator Caffee and U. S. Grant, Jr., are now on their way to the United States.

The engineers sent out by Capt. Alderson to make surveys for the proposed ship railway across the Isthmus, have discovered two practicable routes, one by way of Taupa Pass and the other by the way of Chorea. They are not only practicable but both of them are more favorable for the construction of the road than had been anticipated. The Captain has been given the contract of designing a system of improvement for the harbor and Vera Cruz, and is busily engaged in arranging plans for that work, and the additional legislation sought by him on subject of his inter-oceanic ship railway.

## Missing Steamers.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—No news yet of the steamer State of California. The British steamer "Barbadoes Castle," which left here six days ago for Montevideo, has not yet arrived. There are some fears that the two ships may have come into collision. Insurance of the cargo of the California was granted yesterday at from ten to twenty-five per cent, but to-day in the same companies is refused at fifty per cent. The steamer had about fifty-five cabin passengers and sixty in the steerage.

## Coming To Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—It has been decided by Judge Butler not to try the cases of Black, Frank, Arbuckle and Cason, accused of star route frauds in Texas, at the present term of court. This postponement was granted on the statement of defendants' counsel that they have not had sufficient time to prepare for trial.

## Several Wounded.

NEW YORK, May 19.—A Rome dispatch says that demonstrations against the new Italian minister took place yesterday. At Milan troops charged the people and several persons were wounded. In Florence barricades were raised. There is to be another demonstration.

## Notice.

I wish to announce to the citizens of Bismarck and the traveling public that owing to outside business matters I have transferred the restaurant portion of the O. F. C. to Mr. LaBelle, the acknowledged restaurateur of the city, hoping my friends will continue their patronage and respectfully inviting my enemies to pay their board bills and go to hell. I have the honor to remain, G. W. ELDER.

## LETTER-LIST.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining uncalled for in Bismarck (D. T.), postoffice for week ending May 20, 1881.

Adrian W. Board H. C. F.  
Brigman John  
Bradford John  
Bryant William  
Brinkman Wm  
Casey Annie  
Comfort Daniel  
Clark Herbert L.  
Clark Jennie  
Clark Michael  
Carlson Moses  
Doran Daniel  
Fox Eliza  
Forney H.  
Graham Orie  
Grandy J.  
Hibbard Chas L.  
Holland James  
Hudson John  
Hudson Thos  
Jewett J. H.  
Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "advised."

Prof. Gullmette's French Kidney Pad is the greatest discovery of the century for the cure of all diseases of the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs in both male and female.

C. A. LOUNSBERRY, P. M.

## LAND NOTICES.

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., April 16, 1881.  
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office on the 31st day of May, 1881, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:

Thomas McGowan,  
Declaratory Statement No. 333, filed July 12, 1880, for the NW 1/4 of Sec. 24, Tp. 138 N., Range 79 W., and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Whalen, Mourne Downe, George Haley and J. G. Pitts, all of Burlington Co., D. T., and post office address Bismarck, D. T.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., April 28, 1881.  
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office on Monday, the 7th day of June, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., viz:

Michael O'Shea,  
Declaratory Statement No. 236, made April 26, 1880, for the NW 1/4 of Sec. 20, Tp. 138 N., Range 79 W., and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract of land, viz: Maurice O'Brien, P. J. Dunne, and E. J. McKee, all of Burlington Co., D. T., and P. O. address Bismarck, D. T.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., May 7, 1881.  
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office on Saturday, the 16th day of May, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., viz:

Peter H. Eckford,  
D. S. No. 320, filed June 25, 1880, for the northeast quarter of section 24, township 138 north, range 78 west, to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract of land, and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Wm. H. Thurston, Michael O'Shea, Wm. Gleason and John A. Stoyell, all of Burlington Co., D. T., and P. O. address Bismarck, D. T.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE at Bismarck, D. T., April 18, 1881.  
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office on Saturday, the 16th day of May, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., viz:

Monroe D. Downs,  
for the NW 1/4 of Sec. 24, Tp. 138 N., E. 1/2 of Sec. 27, E. 1/2 of Sec. 30, Tp. 138 N., Range 79 W., and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract of land, viz: Nathaniel G. Skelton, Cyrus Scribner, Jacob A. Fields, and Patrick Byrne, all of Burlington Co., D. T., and P. O. address Bismarck, D. T., and Charles Hurd, who made D. S. No. 165 for the same tract of land, May 21st, 1878, is hereby notified to appear at the place and time above designated and show cause why he should not be allowed to make final proof and secure entry of said land.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

LEGAL.

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA, County of Burleigh; District Court, Third Judicial District, Charlotte E. McNamara vs. Michael McNamara. Summons.

Michael McNamara, the defendant in the above named defendant.  
You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this case, which is filed in the office of the clerk of said court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the undersigned at their office in the city of Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh, and territory aforesaid, within Thirty Days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated March 7, A. D. 1881.

SWEET & STYVELL,  
47-1 Plaintiff's Attorneys, Bismarck, D. T.

City Ordinance.

The City Council of the City of Bismarck do ordain, as follows:  
Resolved, That it is necessary that a sidewalk be built along the north side of Main street in front of the following blocks, to wit: Numbers 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56 and 58; also on both sides of 4th and 5th streets, from Main street to River street; that the width of said sidewalk is hereby established as follows: The sidewalks in front of blocks numbered 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52, shall be two feet wide plank laid on 2x6 joists and well spiked to the same, said joists to be laid not more than four feet apart. Provided, however, That all sidewalks now being in front of any lot or any of the streets herein mentioned, shall be subject to repair by a committee of three, consisting of the City Engineer, Street Commissioner and one Alderman to be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, whose duty it shall be to examine any sidewalk upon the application of the owner or occupant of the lot or lots on which the same is fronting, and if in the judgment of the said committee the same shall be found to be good, safe, and sufficient, such sidewalk shall not be disturbed. Resolved, That this resolution be published in the Bismarck Weekly TRIBUNE for four consecutive weeks.

Bismarck, E. T., May 11, 1881.

B. H. THURSTON, Mayor.

A. LOGAN,

GROCERIES,

FLOUR, FEED, and BAKERY.

No. 18 North Third Street.

Wholesale Dealer in

WINE, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

Main-st., opp. Sheridan House.

Sole Agent for Val Blatz Milwaukee

Premium Export Lager Beer.

## BANK.

WALTER MANN, Pres. G. H. FAIRCHILD, Cash'r  
St. Paul, Minn. Bismarck, D. T.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF BISMARCK,  
BISMARCK, DAKOTA.

Paid up Capital \$50,000

DIRECTORS:

WALTER MANN, Pres. G. H. FAIRCHILD, Cash'r  
H. R. PORTER, Asa FISHER,  
DAN EISENBERG.

CORRESPONDENTS:

American Exchange Nat. Bank, New York.  
First National Bank, Chicago.  
Merchants Nat. Bank, St. Paul.

Collect'ons made and Promptly Remitted.

Interest on Time Deposits.

Drafts on Europe.

## Ocean Steamship Tickets.

Report of the Condition of the

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF BISMARCK,

At Bismarck, in the Territory of Dakota, at the close of business, May 6, 1881.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$117,233.17
Overdrafts	322.18
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	5,795.31
Due from approved reserve agents	5,484.23
Due from other National Banks	438.19
Due from State banks and bankers	207.02
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	1,200.00
Current expenses and taxes paid	5,700.84
Prepays paid	1,033.13
Checks and other cash items	428.71
Bills of other banks	1,879.0











**AN IRISH GIANT.**

The strongest man in Schuylkill County, if not in the State, is James Ryan, of St. Clair. He stands six feet one inch in his socks, tips the beam at 296 pounds, measures fifty-eight inches around the waist, is so well proportioned that his size does not appear remarkable, and is as strait as a rush. Ryan was born in the County of Cork, Ireland, but has lived in this country since boyhood. He is of quiet disposition, fortunately, and possessed of tremendous bodily strength. His biceps measure twenty-one inches, and the rest of his limbs are in proportion. He is now over 60 years of age, but is still possessed of extraordinary strength. He has since his youth worked in the mines, and his companions tell wonderful stories of feats of strength performed by him. He goes to his work

summer in his shirt-sleeves. Years ago, before he turned over to a new leaf and settled down, he drank five gallons of whisky and one-half barrel of porter every week. This is vouched for by men who have known him for twenty years. This amount of liquor seems large enough to have killed even a stronger man than Ryan, but he survived the strain and to-day, in spite of his years and the ill-treatment his constitution has received, is the strongest man in this part of the state. Some years ago Ryan was in Pottsville with a friend, when their attention was called to a lifting-machine in charge of a travelling showman, who was exhibiting the following feat:

was moving the passers-by to try their lifting capacity. The capacity of the machine was 1,000 pounds. Ryan was asked by his friend if he could lift that amount. "I can break the machine, man," he replied. The owner of the lift heard the remark, and offered to give \$5 to the man who could lift 1,000 pounds or break the machine. Ryan braced himself and lifted for all that was in him. He broke the machine, and, strange to say, he got the \$5.

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**Broad vs. Narrow Wagon Tires.**  
From the Chicago Tribune.

We have often wondered why people persist in the use of narrow wagon tires in any section of country where the roads are of clay and mud. Common sense should teach men that the narrower the tire the deeper the wheel will sink down in the mud. The prevailing width of road wagon tires is one and three-fourths to two inches, and they would sink in mud as deep as the tires were four inches wide. If the tires were four inches wide, the wagon would not sink one-quarter as deep in soft roads, and these terrible ruts, so deep in bad weather would not exist. Broad tires have the effect of smoothing and improving clay roads. The surface of roads will stand a certain amount of pressure, but the narrow tire of a loaded wagon cuts through it like a knife; whereas a broad tire four or five inches wide would roll over it without sinking. If the wagons in this city were all broad tire it would save the property holders at least half a million a year in the wear and tear of tires which are now torn to shreds by narrow tires.

"The wide tire wagon is coming into general use in this vicinity. Those who have purchased this style of wagon could not be induced to go back to the old. The philosophy of this is readily observed. The broad tire does not cut through either

mud or sand, thus making the draught much lighter; besides this the roads are no cut up, but to the contrary, the broad tire presses down the lamps and leaves a smooth track, thus bettering the roads. The advantage of which is easily understood. Many farmers and teamsters are having their wheels fitted with the broad tire, which is done at a small cost, while hardly a new wagon is made here of the old style. It is hoped that the broad tire will be generally adopted, and that none will purchase a wagon without first considering the benefits arising from using this style. The tire will wear out with a general favor is three and a half inches wide.

**Facetious Things.**

It's hope that keeps us up,  
 It's hope that keeps our memories green;  
 It's hope that makes our lives sublime,  
 It's soap that keeps us clean.

Women can keep secrets. A Worcester girl, on a friend's promising solemnly **not** to tell, told her she was going to have four new dresses, costing \$60 each. The friend, religious, broke her promise **not** to tell, and the first mentioned young lady doesn't speak to her now.

The luscious strawberry: "Shut your eyes and open your mouth," he said to her, playfully, and she, with the implicit confidence of love, did as he bade her. Then he carefully selected a plump, "early" strawberry from a basket full of that fruit, which he had purchased at the rate of twenty cents a berry, and dropped it into the rosy hollow of her mouth. She sprang to her feet instantly and, spitting out the berry, said indignantly: "What did you do to that poor, nasty thing? you know I hate lemon juice."  
—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

—Extract from the Czar's diary: April 28, 11 P. M.—A quieter day than usual. A noise was heard in wainscot about 8 P. M. I turned on the gas and moved to Czarina. She was very nervous; I wonder, this Boycotting business must stop. I shall go out, if

it blows me. My eldest son looked at me rather curiously this afternoon; seemed to be examining my points. Can he have joined the Nihilists? Took a pill to-night. Had it analyzed; made guard swallow three of them to make sure. Hark, what was that? Nothing, of course, a falling clinker, what foolishness. Shall now take my night-cap-whiskeyvich.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

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CINCHONA RUBRA.

Dr. D'Unger the Victim of Whisky and Bad Women.

Dr. D'Unger, formerly a publisher of a news-

oper at Duluth and afterwards a resident of Minneapolis, and later of Chicago, where he coined piles of money by furnishing the victims of drunkenness a sure preventive in the shape of ginchons. He has turned out a bad man. The Chicago tribune devoted two columns to an account of a scandalous episode in his career.

It appears that D'Unger became infatuated with an adventures in that city, who has bled him freely, and while under the influence of liquor—for the Tribune asserts that notwithstanding the doctoring of the tall tale remedy for drunkenness is himself addicted to the frequent and late use of the cup that nee-

ates—she produced the arrest of the woman  
 on charge of blackmail. The Tribune prints a  
 number of letters said to have been written by  
 the doctor to the party complained of, and to  
 other persons, some of which are highly  
 significant. The charges are as follows:  
 His rashness is generally conceded, by those  
 who are acquainted with the circum-  
 stances, to be the outgrowth of a fit  
 of desperation caused by a long-continued  
 struggle, and for which he is justly blame-  
 able. It is not pardonable to everybody that the  
 doctor has been played as a victim by an un-  
 scrupulous woman, who is none too good to  
 make even the educated and sensible Dr. D'Unger  
 to pick him of what he possessed, and then  
 drop him. What has, alas, been the result?  
 The doctor is now a wreck. Dr. D'Unger's wrath,  
 added to the doctor's grief, has produced the  
 fact that Dr. Painter, to red himself of  
 or wearisome load of forced affection, sent  
 two of the letters of her amorous friend to the  
 person who, least of all on earth, the doctor  
 desired to have informed of his disgraceful and

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**Broad vs. Narrow Wagon Tires.**  
From the Chicago Tribune.

We have often wondered why people persist in the use of narrow wagon tires in any section of country where the roads are of clay and mud. Common sense should teach men that the narrower the tire the deeper the wheel will sink down in the mud. The prevailing width of road wagon tires is one and three-fourths to two inches, and they would sink in mud as deep as the tires were four inches wide. If the tires were four inches wide, the wagon would not sink one-quarter as deep in soft roads, and these terrible ruts, so deep in bad weather would not exist. Broad tires have the effect of smoothing and improving clay roads. The surface of roads will stand a certain amount of pressure, but the narrow tire of a loaded wagon cuts through it like a knife; whereas a broad tire four or five inches wide would roll over it without sinking. If the wagons in this city were all broad tire it would save the property holders at least half a million a year in the wear and tear of tires which are now torn to shreds by narrow tires.

"The wide tire wagon is coming into general use in this vicinity. Those who have purchased this style of wagon could not be induced to go back to the old. The philosophy of this is readily observed. The broad tire does not cut through either

mud or sand, thus making the draught much lighter; besides this the roads are no cut up, but to the contrary, the broad tire presses down the lumps and leaves a smooth track, thus bettering the roads. The advantage of which is easily understood. Many farmers and teamsters are having their wheels fitted with the broad tire, which is done at a small cost, while hardly a new wagon is made here of the old style. It is hoped that the broad tire will be generally adopted, and that none will purchase a wagon without first considering the benefits arising from using this style. The tire will wear out with a general favor is three and a half inches wide.

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# The Bismarck Tribune.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

**METHODIST CHURCH.**—Sunday service at 11 a. m. in the new church on 5th street. At 2 p. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school immediately after morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at the parsonage at 8 p. m. J. M. BULL, Pastor.

**Presbyterian Church.**—Sunday service at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. St. Paul time. All are invited; seats free. Sunday school immediately after morning service. Weekly prayer and teachers' meeting Wednesday evening at 8:15 o'clock. W. C. KERR, Pastor.

**CATHOLIC CHURCH.**—First mass, 7:30 a. m.; high mass with sermon, 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school 2 p. m.; vespers, exhortation and benediction, 7:30 p. m. Main street, west end. Rev. WILLIAM, Rector.

**Church of the Bread of Life (Episcopal).**—Rev. J. O. Miller, Rector. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 4 p. m.

## WEATHER BULLETIN.

The following, reported specially for the Tribune, shows the condition of the weather at the various points mentioned, at 9:30 last evening:

Station.	Tem- per- ature.	Dir- ection of Wind.	Force of Wind.	State of the Weather.
Bismarck...	57	E	4	Clear.
St. Stevenson...	55	W	1	Clear.
Fort Buford...	47	SE	1	Clear.

Fort Stevenson, May 19, 5 p. m.—River fell 2 inches in last 24 hours.  
Fort Buford, May 19, 5 p. m.—River rose 2 inches since morning.  
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

## BISMARCK BREVITIES.

Potatoes are selling as high as \$3 a bushel at Pierre.

Roby & Dunkelberg are to put in a lumber yard at Mandan.

What does the constable force of the N. B. consist of? Ask McCabe.

Farmers state that you can see the wheat grow since the recent rains.

Billy Mack on the hills is described as a child in statue but a giant in talent.

Grocers announce an unprecedented sale of garden and flower seeds this season.

Gus Foster, formerly of Bismarck, has established a restaurant at Sentinel Butte.

Richland County has contracted with P. J. Pauley & Son for a \$15,000 courthouse.

From six to twelve boats are constantly loading at the new landing, foot of Main street.

If anyone wants to go to Mandan and return the same day he should start the night before.

There is to be a public auction of condemned horses and mules at Fort Lincoln on the 28th inst.

Eight bids were received for grading the bridge approach, and seven bidders are disappointed.

Dan Eisenberg will soon begin the erection of a fine residence corner of Fourth and Thayer streets.

The Fargo Argus says the Bismarck Daily Tribune is "agreeably surprising in its push and vim."

The warehouses of the railroad company at the old landing have been taken down and moved away.

Bismarck is the most orderly city in the United States—for one that has such an undesirable reputation.

The Bismarck North Pacific switch engine has two broken springs, but is too busy to go to Brainerd for repairs.

The Amer'can citizen should get right up and howl when he is ejected out of the privilege of voting for himself.

The Woman's Missionary Society will meet at Mrs. Gott's to-day, May 20, at 3 o'clock. All ladies are cordially invited.

Judge Moody has given notice of his inability to attend and has postponed the session of the supreme court until October.

Charley Williams has just completed two fine cottages on Third street. He rented them long before they were finished.

An exchange says the government has purchased the Mary Barnes, a St. Paul steamer, for service on the upper Missouri.

The bread ration at Fort Buford has been increased to twenty-two ounces, on account of the scarcity of vegetables at that post.

Morgan, the prisoner reported in yesterday's paper as dying, is better, and slight hopes of his recovery are now entertained.

Bismarck variety actresses evidently make money. One of them—a new arrival—has sent to her home by express \$140 within two days.

No one has as yet explained the mystery of the stick found upon the river bank, announcing the suicide by drowning of A. W. Mill.

The special meeting of the Board of County Commissioners that was to be held Tuesday, has been postponed until Wednesday, June 1st.

The telegraph office at the depot has been temporarily removed to the passenger waiting room, until the promised enlarged quarters can be secured.

The Pierre Journal says Ben Ash has received a breaking blow. The fact that it is the second one received in the county makes the statement interesting.

A large, first-class boarding house, with reasonable rates, would be better than a dozen gold mines to the Bismarck landlord or landlady that has the temerity to make the venture.

From a rough estimate made at the last Council meeting, it was stated that the revenues of the city were about \$4,000 per annum. The salary list as then prepared, but not adopted, amounted to \$4,180.

The Sawtelle Combination, now in the sixth week of their engagement at the Opera House, will present, to-night, "Fanchon the Cricket," the comedy drama in which Maggie Mitchell has made fortune and fame.

Sportmen say that there are so many ducks and geese in the vicinity of Bismarck that you can walk out into the marshes and kick them to death. This statement was probably first made during a presidential campaign.

A telegraph wire has been stretched from the engineer's headquarters at the new bridge and connected with the regular lines through the Bismarck commercial office. An instrument and an operator will be stationed at the bridge end of the wire.

## THE RIVER.

The water at up river points is falling. The crew of the steamer Peck receive \$35 per month.

The steamer General Terry will leave for the Yellowstone to-day.

The Helena has arrived at Benton, and the Far West is reported at the Coal Banks.

The Batchelor will leave Bismarck for the Yellowstone on the 22d of the present month.

The Montana, Capt. Buques, is operating in the big 7 line between St. Louis, Huntington and Pittsburgh.

The steamer Red Cloud, Baker Line, arrived Sunday morning and left for Fort Benton this morning.

There were six steamboats at the levee yesterday, and as much bustle and activity as though there had been one hundred.

The Red Cloud leaves for Benton early this morning, with ninety Canadian police, thirty horses, and several tons of freight.

The Benton left for Benton at 4 o'clock Monday morning, loaded to the water's edge with freight, and carrying a fair passenger list.

The steamer Rosebud, of the Coulson line, from below, arrived yesterday. She will load for above and probably get away Saturday.

The steamer C. K. Peck left for up river at 7 o'clock Monday morning with 400 tons of government and private freight and thirty passengers.

The steamer Eclipse left for Keogh and the Yellowstone river yesterday afternoon, carrying a big load of government freight and over 100 passengers.

The steamer representatives all sleep with one eye open, and all represent the fastest, safest and most popular lines from everywhere to anywhere.

The Pierre Journal says the Baby Mine has made its appearance at that point, and the North-western stage company has chartered the steam ferry, Joseph Leighton.

The family of Capt. O'Connor, the representative of the Northwest Transportation Company, has arrived, and will at once commence housekeeping for the summer.

The Decatur, of the Coulson Line, the largest and finest steamer on the Missouri River, arrived from St. Louis Tuesday noon. She is now loading for Benton, and will leave to-day.

Capt. Williams, of the steamer Red Cloud, took up river ninety men, thirty horses and ten tons of freight that will arrive from Duluth on Wednesday evening's train. The men are members of the Canadian Mounted Police.

The steamer Key West, the new addition to the Coulson line, arrived at St. Louis Tuesday 10th and left for Fort Benton on Friday, Capt. Mart Coulson in command. The Key West made the run from New Orleans to St. Louis in seven days against a rising river.

The Josephine, the first steamer of the season of the Coulson line, arrived Monday afternoon, and will depart upon the date elsewhere advertised. The Decatur, of the same line, and the finest steamer on the river, passed Fort Yates at 12:15 yesterday, and will have arrived before this morning.

Among the passengers for points above on board the palatial Decatur we note Messrs. G. W. Rose, E. J. Farrell, W. H. Burgess and his most excellent wife, Mrs. Clendenin, and many others. The Decatur sets sail at 10 a. m., with about 700 tons of freight and a most handsome passenger list. Johnny Ward, known from Florida's sunny coast to Benton as a famous caterer, will see that the passengers want for nothing in his department.

The Cincinnati Marine Journal says: "Com. Kountz has obtained possession of the steamer Chas. H. Tompkins by paying cost of outfit and giving bond of \$10,000 and promising to return the boat to Vicksburg in ninety days, if his partner who owns a half interest in the boat and against whose interest in the boat libel was filed and detained, does not pay one Murray F. Smith, who libelled said partner's half interest. If Commodore Kountz is compelled to return the boat she will be sold."

## Is It Suicide?

Mr. C. S. Weaver, Monday brought to the Tribune office a flat pine stick about two feet long upon one side of which had been neatly cut with a knife the following inscription: (Suicide) DROWNED MAY 12 1881 A. W. MILL. NEAR BISMARCK, DAK.

The stick was found by Mr. Weaver sticking in the mud by the river bank, and was so arranged as to attract attention. Mr. Weaver states that a few days since he saw a person sitting in the vicinity of the landing of the Eclipse, near the place where the stick was found, and the person acted and looked so despondent that he attracted attention. Thus far no one has been found that is able to associate the name with any known person in Bismarck or vicinity and as the waters of the Missouri never give up their dead the matter is destined for the time being, at least to prove a mystery.

## Monday's Election.

The election Monday passed off very quietly, but few people seeming to take any interest in it. As nearly as can be ascertained but few many votes were cast at the Painted Woods and Seventeenth Siding precincts. In the Bismarck precinct but 123 votes were cast upon the bond question, and 123 for Justice of the Peace. A majority of the few people who did vote were carried to the polls in carriages. The result of the election on the bond question is in favor of funding the outstanding indebtedness of Burleigh county which shall exist on the first day of July, 1881, by issuing therefor bonds of the county running ten years at eight per cent. interest.

The only candidates for Justice of the Peace were Hugh McDonald and Michael T. O'Connor. The result in the Bismarck precinct is reported by the judges as follows: For funding the county debt, "yes" 123; "no" 4. Hugh McDonald, republican,

for Justice of the Peace, had 118 votes, and Michael T. O'Connor, democrat, 8.

The vote was very light but, as will be seen, pretty nearly unanimous. The republicans, of course, gained an immense victory, but the compliment to Hugh McDonald's squaretoed integrity was the most striking feature of the day.

## The Bridge.

Few can gain an idea of the immensity of the high bridge now being built at Bismarck over the Missouri river. Gaze at the height of the smoke stacks of the Dakota, imagine a bridge twenty feet above the top of them and 1,300 feet long, together with trestle work nearly a mile in length, and some idea of the bridge structure can be obtained. Over sixty cars of stone have been crossed on the temporary boat during the past two weeks for rapping on the east shore, and on the dike hundreds of sand bags are being piled to complete the dam for the June rise. When this work shall have been completed the dike will be about five feet higher than at present, which will raise the sandbar both above and below to an equal extent. All life and bustle at the landing, and in a few days over 500 men will be at work on this, one of the greatest structures in the country.

## Contract Awarded.

Before the departure of General Manager Haupt from Bismarck, the bids for grading the approach to the bridge were opened and the contract was awarded to Messrs. Bellows and Fogarty, well known and chief contractors of the Missouri Division. This award assures the early completion of the work as the gentlemen referred to have ample facilities and every means for success. The work will necessitate the removal of fully 150,000 yards of earth, and just as large a force will be employed as can conveniently be worked. The approach to the bridge will be through a cut from seventy-five to 100 feet deep, the material to be removed being sand, clay and boulders. Messrs. Bellows & Fogarty have already made arrangements for commencing work at once and desire to employ a large number of men and teams. They propose to pay \$1.75 a day for shovelers, and \$4 a day for a man a team. These prices they consider more advantageous to the workmen than those paid at the end of the track where oats cost \$1.50 per bushel and everything else is proportionately high.

## In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvelous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in the throat and lung disorders of children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, Physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. For sale by all druggists. 45c per bottle.

## Rescued From Death.

The following statement of William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., is so remarkable that we beg to ask for it the attention of our readers. He says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a violent bleeding of the lungs followed by a severe cough. I soon began to lose my appetite and flesh. I was so weak at one time that I could not leave my bed. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted to the city hospital. While there the doctor said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I expended over a hundred dollars in doctors and medicines. I was so far gone at one time that I felt around that I was dead and gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. Wm. HALL'S BALSA M FORTHE LUNGS. I laughed at my friends, thinking that my case was incurable, but I got a bottle to satisfy them, when to my surprise and gratification I commenced to feel better. My hope, once dead, began to revive, and to-day I feel in better spirits than I have the past three years. I write this hoping you will publish it, so that every one afflicted with diseased lungs will be induced to take Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and be convinced that Consumption can be cured. I have taken two bottles and can positively say that it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness. My cough has almost entirely disappeared and I shall soon be able to go to work." Sold by druggists. 45c per bottle.

**NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.**  
IS THE  
**PIONEER ROUTE**  
TO  
**DAKOTA AND MONTANA**  
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**NEW LAND OF PROMISE.**

Lowest Rates.  
Fine Equipments.  
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Through Connections.  
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Ample Accommodations.  
Quick Time.

Make this the desirable route to St. Paul, Chicago and all points east. Through coupon tickets are now on sale at Bismarck to all points in the United States and Canada.  
For full information regarding routes, rates, maps, etc., call on or address  
J. N. DAVIDSON,  
Agent at Bismarck, D. T.  
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**John Yegen,**  
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**CITY BAKERY,**  
Choice Family Groceries.

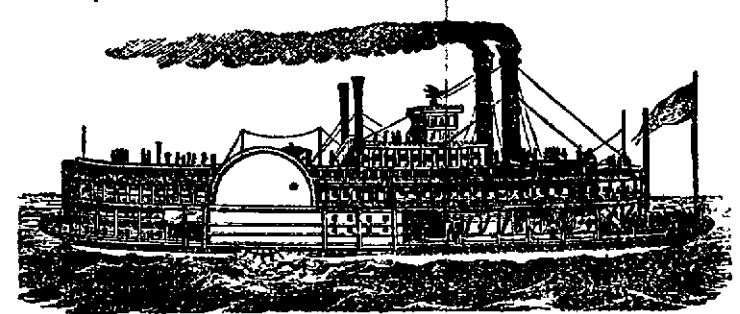
Goods Fresh, and delivered Free to any point in the city.

## STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES.

1881. OLD RELIABLE 1881.

# COULSON LINE

(Our Reference—THE GREAT WEST.)



S. B. COULSON, Gen. Manager. J. C. McVAY, Gen. Frt. and Ticket Agt.

## OPERATING AND CONTROLLING

The Largest, Finest and Best Equipped Steamers on the Western Waters; built expressly for the

# Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers,

Will operate during the season of 1881 between Bismarck and Fort Benton and Bismarck and all points on the Yellowstone.

Steamers will Positively Leave as Advertised.

Leaves for Fort Benton, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 10 a. m.

THE LAMMOTH

# Steamer DACOTAH,

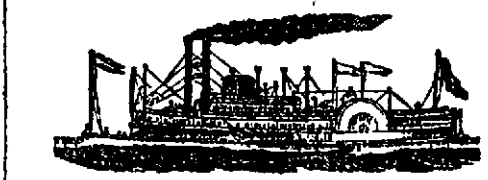
MASSIE, Master.

Leaves Saturday, May 21, for Fort Benton and Intermediate Points,

Elegant Passenger Steamer ROSEBUD,

For all information regarding Passage, apply at the Company's office in person, or by telegraph, where state rooms can be secured.

D. W. MARATTA, Gen. Supt., Bismarck.



## PECK LINE STEAMERS.

## NORTHWEST

# Transportation Co.

The Oldest Steamboat Organization on the Upper Missouri River, consisting of the following Steamers:

C. K. PECK, FAR WEST, NELLIE PECK, GEN. TERRY, GEN. MEADE, PENINAH.

Operating a line of Boats on the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers. Boats of this company will leave Bismarck twice a week, and due announcement of dates of departure will appear.

## STEAMER

# Gen. Terry

LEAVES BISMARCK

Friday, May 20,

For BUFORD, MILES CITY, and all points on the Yellowstone.

## STEAMER

# FAR West

LEAVES BISMARCK

Friday, May 27,

FOR FORT BENTON and Intermediate Points.

For Freight and Passage, always as low as by any line, apply to J. C. O'CONNOR, Agent N. W. T. Co., in McIntosh & Macdonald's Store.

**ELECTRIC RING**  
Keeps the scalp free from dandruff, the hair from falling out and is an excellent remedy for headache. It is highly recommended as a hair restorer and is the best hair dresser in the world. For sale by W. A. Holmbeck, W. H. W. Connor, and at Fort Lincoln by G. H. HENNING.

# Benton P Line.

Carrying U. S. Mail; Benton Line and North Pacific Express.

FOR FORT BUFORD, FORT BENTON, HELENA, And all Points in Montana,

STEAMER "HELENA"

Leaves Wednesday, 25,

On arrival of N. P. train.

For Freight or Passage Apply to I. P. BAKER, Agt.

SPECIAL NOTICE—To secure rooms passengers should apply early.

# YELLOWSTONE LINE

Apply to J. B. LEIGHTON, Mgr't, St. Paul. Or W. B. JORDAN, Fort Buford.

STEAMERS: "F. Y. BATCHELOR," "ECLIPSE."

Steamer

# Batchelor

Leaves Bismarck for All Points on the Yellowstone

Sunday, May 22

# TRY G. H. HENNING'S

# Pa-He-Yo-Yam-Pa FOR THE HAIR.